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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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THE NATIONAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN REVIEW - PART II

Last month we discussed how and why the Government collects statistics on the unemployed through the use of the Current Population Survey (CPS). This month we will review how people are classified as employed or unemployed including those not in the labor force, cases of overlap, seasonal adjustment and a measure of underemployment. We will also review inputs in addition to the CPS that go into computing the unemployment rate of individual states, such as South Dakota.

Chart 1 on page 4 illustrates the flow of the labor force. An overview of the chart follows:

WHO IS COUNTED AS EMPLOYED

People are considered employed if they did any work at all for pay or profit during the monthly household survey period. This includes all part-time and temporary work as well as regular full-time year-round employment. Persons are also counted as employed if they have a job but did not work because they were: on vacation; ill; involved in an industrial dispute; prevented from working by bad weather; or taking time off for various personal reasons.

Included in the employed is a group called "unpaid family workers," comprised of any persons who work 15 hours or more without pay in a family-operated enterprise. "Unpaid family workers" are an important part of our labor supply, particulary in agriculture and retail trade.

WHO IS COUNTED AS UNEMPLOYED

Persons are unemployed if they have actively looked for work in the past 4 weeks, are currently available for work, and do not have a job. For the unemployment rate, looking for work may consist of any of the following activities: registering at a public or private employment office; meeting with prospective employers; checking with friends or relatives; placing or answering advertisements; writing letters of application; or being on a union or professional employment register.

Two groups of people do not have to engage in a specific job seeking activity to be counted as unemployed. They are: persons waiting to start a new job within 30 days and workers waiting to be recalled from layoff. In all other cases except temporary illness, the individual must be currently available for work.

The total unemployment figure measures more than the number of persons who have lost jobs or those receiving Unemployment Insurance benefits. It includes persons who have quit their jobs to look for other employment, new workers looking for their first jobs, and experienced workers looking for jobs after an absence from the labor force.

WHO IS NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE

Persons not in the labor force are distinguished from the unemployed by the fact that they are not actively seeking a job. Included in this not-in-the-labor-force category are persons in school, those with family or home responsibilities, retired or disabled individuals, those who for a variety of personal reasons have no current interest in working, and persons described as discouraged workers.

Discouraged workers are defined as those persons who want a job but are not searching for employment because they feel that no jobs are available. These people are not counted as jobless because they are not actively seeking a job. Some of the responses people give in the CPS that result in their identification as discouraged workers include: they believe no work is available in their line of work or area; they had looked earlier and couldn't find any work; they lack necessary schooling, training,

skills, or experience; they think they are too young or too old; or they have some other personal handicap in finding a job.

The National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics recommended that discouraged workers continue to be counted as not in the labor force but that the definition of discouraged workers be changed. They recommended that discouragement be based on job search during the previous 6 months and available for work, in addition to desire for a job. Though this has been accepted, it has not been implemented yet.

Because of the complexities of the American economic system and the wide variety of job arrangements and job seeking efforts, the definitions of employment and unemployment must be specific to insure uniformity of reporting at any given time and over a period of time. When all the details are considered, definitions may seem rather complicated. The basic concept, however, is still the same--people with jobs are employed; people who do not have jobs and are looking for jobs are unemployed; people who meet neither labor market test are not in the labor force. The qualifying conditions are necessary to cover the wide range of labor force patterns and to provide an objective set of standards to insure consistency. Unemployment statistics are intended to count underutilized available labor resources.

Following are three considerations when examining the unemployment rate:

CASES OF OVERLAP

When the population is classified according to who is employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force based on their activities, situations are often encountered when individuals are engaged in working more than one job. In these cases each person is counted only once regardless of the number of jobs held. Working takes precedence over looking for work and both take precedence over being out of the labor force.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Employment and unemployment change during the year as a result of holidays, vacations, harvest times, changing seasons, shifts in industry production schedules, and similiar occurrences. A statistical technique called seasonal adjustment is used.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make it easier to observe the cyclical movements in the unemployment rate.

It is important to note that seasonal adjustment is merely an approximation based on past experience. Seasonally adjusted estimates have a broader margin of possible error than the original data in which they are based. The information used by the State of South Dakota and 39 other states is based on the actual data gathered or employment and unemployment.

A MEASURE OF UNDEREMPLOYMENT

The underemployed are persons who take jobs that do not make use of, or pay according to, their skills, training or experience.

At the present time, no official government statistics are available on the total number of persons currently underemployed. This is partially due to the difficulty in establishing an objective set of criteria for measuring underemployment and partially due to the difficulty in qualifying the loss to the economy.

RATES OF INDIVIDUAL STATES (SOUTH DAKOTA)
INPUTS IN ADDITION TO THE CPS

In the ten largest states in the country the CPS sample is large enough to provide reliable monthly estimates of unemployed. In the other 40 states, including South Dakota, the CPS sample is not large enough to provide accurate monthly data. Therefore, data from two other major sources, the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system and the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, are used in conjunction with the CPS to derive monthly estimates.

The CES program is a monthly survey of employers (about 1700 in South Dakota) which provides estimates of all nonfarm payroll employment.

After total employment estimates are made, an estimate of the total number of unemployed is prepared. The UI system is one of the main factors for unemployment inputs.

Following is a list of the factors that make up unemployment information:

a) state unemployment insurance claimants;
b) those persons who remain unemployed after exhausting unemployment benefits;

c) those former workers who delay or never file unemployment claims, but are looking for work;
d) those who have been denied benefits because they are not qualified to receive them;
e) unemployed Federal or Railroad workers;
f) unemployed domestic workers, agricultural workers and self-employed persons;
g) unemployed individuals not covered by unemployment insurance programs such as some former government employees and former employees of certain non-profit organizations and,
h) those entering the labor force market for the first time (students for example) and those who have been out of the labor force for a period of time (housewives for example), who have not yet found employment.

After obtaining an estimate for total employed and unemployed, the two are summed to arrive at an estimate of the labor force. The unemployment rate is derived by dividing unemployment by the labor force and is expressed as a percent.

In order to provide a consistent measure of unemployment from state to state, CPS data are used as control totals. In this way, labor force statistics from state to state reflect the CPS concepts of employed and unemployed and can be used confidently in private and public economic analyses and for the equitable distribution of federal funds that are appropriated according to these figures.

LABOR MARKET FACTS

South Dakota's unemployment rate dropped in October to 4.1 percent. That was its lowest level of the year. The decline from September's 4.2 percent maintained the steady decrease in the State's jobless rate since January when it was 7.7 percent. The number of South Dakotans who unsuccessfully sought work in October was 13,400, 22 percent fewer than one year ago.

Although an October increase in initial claims signaled the seasonal upturn in unemployment, the number of continued weeks claimed of 6,143 was slightly below the September figure of 6,182 and well below the year ago figure of 15,484. As a result, the balance in the unemployment trust fund rose to over $13 million in October. That was its highest level since August 1980 and a dramatic improvement over the recession low of $3.2 million in March of this year.

With ten months of data in, it appears employment will average 311,000 in 1983. That will be 1,000 higher than the 1982 figure and the first annual increase in employment since 1979. A Labor Department/USD econometric model forecast shows the 1984 average reaching the 1979 all-time high of 324,000.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

South Dakota nonfarm payroll employment was 237,100 in October. That represented a seasonal decline from the September figure of 238,200, but an increase of 5,100 or 2.2 percent over the October 1982 figure of 232,000.

The seasonal decline from September to October was centered in the retail trade and services industries--primarily restaurants, hotels and motels. This decline occurs every year when the summer tourist season ends.

The over-the-year gain in nonagricultural wage and salary employment was concentrated in two major industries: construction and manufacturing. Construction employment rose to 10,200 in October from 8,500 a year ago, an increase of 20 percent or 1,700 jobs. It was the highest October figure recorded since 1980 when 11,600 construction workers were employed. The pre-recession October 1978 peak in South Dakota in the construction industry was 15,200 employed.

Manufacturing employment increased to 27,100 in October. That was 10.6 percent higher than the October 1982 figure of 24,500 and the second highest number of manufacturing jobs ever recorded in October. There were 29,200 manufacturing workers employed in October 1979 before the national recession. High interest rates and a sagging farm economy precipitated a downturn in this industry. During the past year, fabricated metal and machinery manufacturing has accounted for the majority of this industry's overall increase. This diverse industry group includes the manufacturing of products ranging from computer components to microwave ovens to automotive parts.

U.S. SECRETARY OF LABOR RAY DONOVAN DESIGNATES "LABOR SURPLUS AREAS"

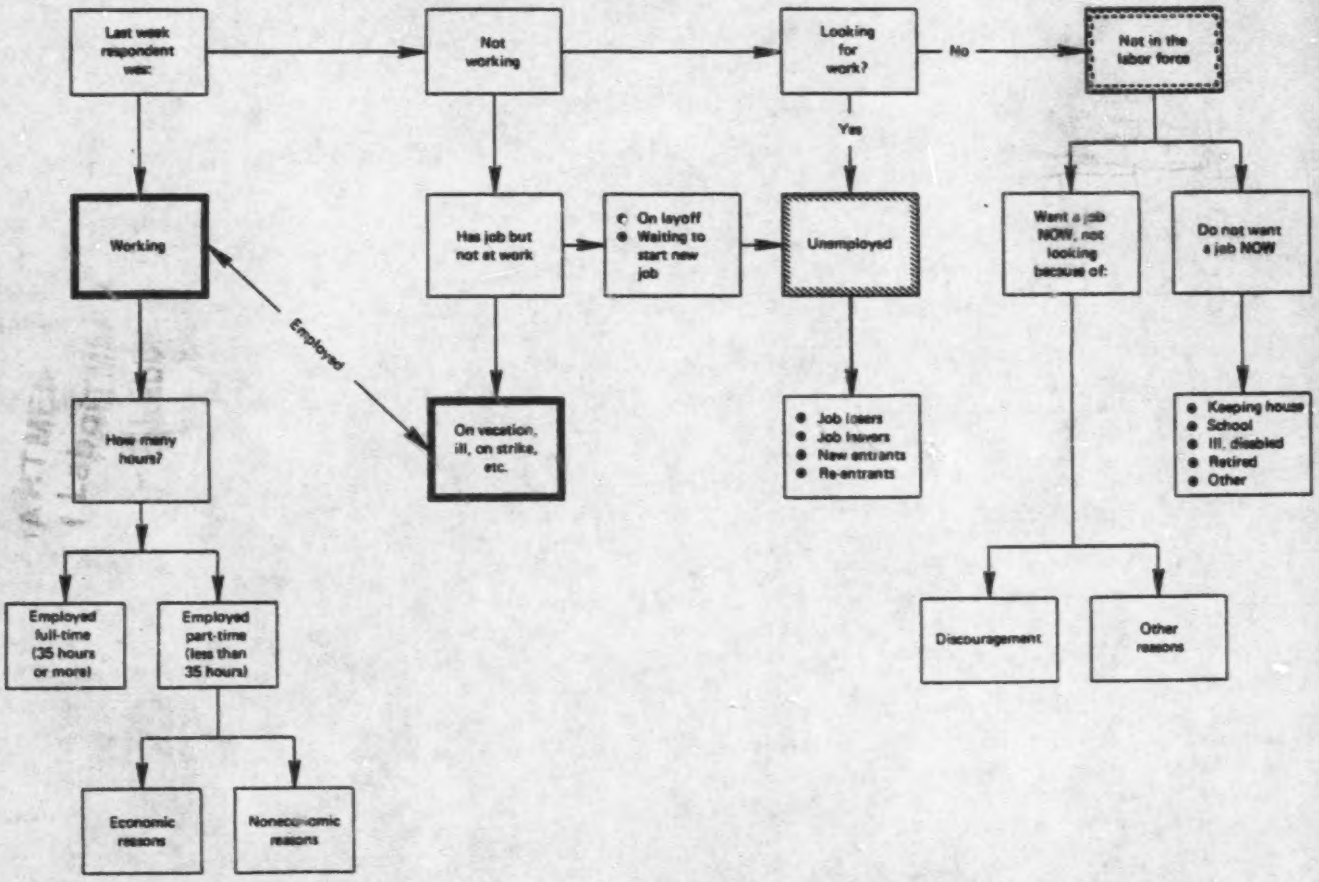
The counties in South Dakota designated as "Labor Surplus Areas" and eligible for Federal Procurement Preference on October 1, 1983, are: Buffalo, Corson, Dewey, Shannon and Todd County.

U.S. Secretary of Labor Ray Donovan has designated 1,435 of these areas througout the United States where employers may obtain preference in obtaining Federal Contracts.

CHART 1

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATUS OF THE LABOR FORCE



DEFINITIONS

Employed – Employed persons comprise (a) all those who during the survey week did any work at all as paid employees or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family-operated enterprise; (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent for personal or noneconomic reasons.

Unemployed – Unemployed persons comprise all those who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Not in the labor force – Not in the labor force includes all civilians 16 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed.

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

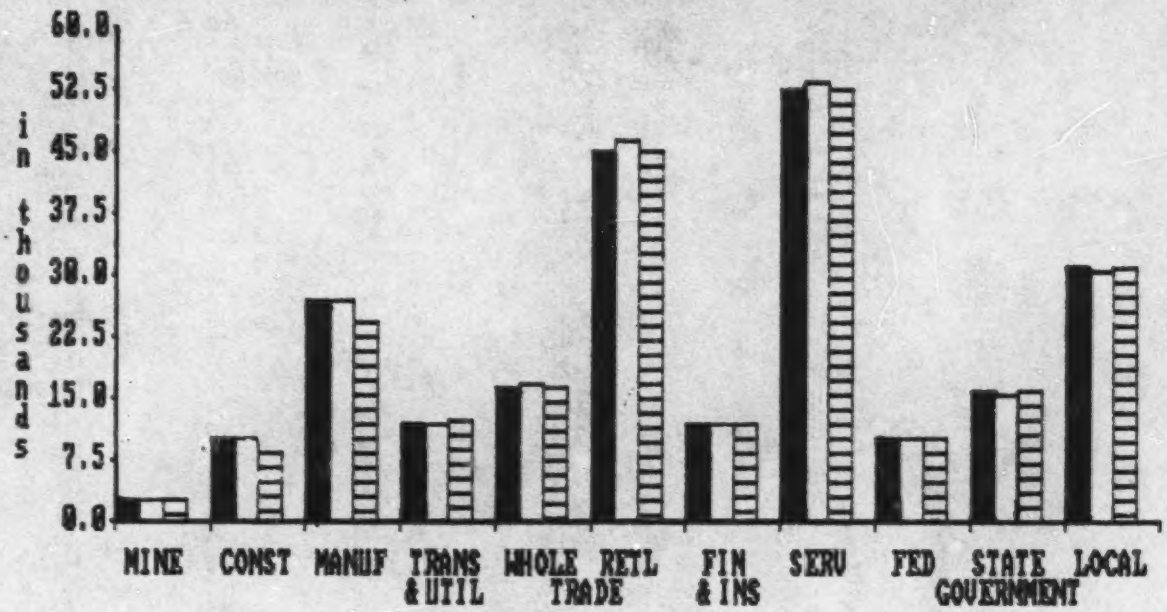
	October 1983 (1)					October 1982				
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate		Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	
United States	112 042 000	102 659 000	9 383 000	8.4	(3)	110 767 000	99 825 000	10 942 000	9.9	(3)
South Dakota	325 600	312 200	13 400	4.1		331 300	314 100	17 200	5.2	
Sioux Falls MSA	64 584	62 229	2 355	3.6		63 522	60 696	2 826	4.4	
Aurora	1 482	1 457	25	1.7		1 505	1 474	31	2.1	
Beadle	8 576	8 210	366	4.3		9 648	9 191	457	4.7	
Bennett	1 254	1 193	61	4.9		1 393	1 362	31	2.2	
Bon Homme	3 468	3 349	119	3.4		3 587	3 429	158	4.4	
Brookings	13 852	13 217	635	4.6		14 275	13 557	718	5.0	
Brown	18 267	17 486	781	4.3		18 898	17 914	984	5.2	
Brule	3 185	3 086	99	3.1		3 115	2 997	118	3.8	
Buffalo	460	417	43	9.3		529	436	93	17.6	
Butte	3 797	3 577	220	5.8		4 060	3 814	246	6.1	
Campbell	831	793	38	4.6		1 019	983	36	3.5	
Charles Mix	3 832	3 668	164	4.3		4 094	3 869	225	5.5	
Clark	2 039	1 981	58	2.8		2 060	1 950	110	5.3	
Clay	5 845	5 517	328	5.6		6 508	5 851	657	10.1	
Codington	9 497	9 066	431	4.5		10 044	9 429	615	6.1	
Corson	1 322	1 207	115	8.7		1 291	1 150	141	10.9	
Custer	2 459	2 349	110	4.5		2 518	2 371	147	5.8	
Davison	8 992	8 793	199	2.2		9 527	9 133	394	4.1	
Day	3 040	2 953	87	2.9		3 076	2 905	171	5.6	
Deuel	2 177	2 071	106	4.9		1 923	1 801	122	6.3	
Dewey	1 855	1 707	148	8.0		1 752	1 574	178	10.2	
Douglas	1 833	1 764	69	3.8		1 839	1 794	45	2.4	
Edmunds	1 952	1 918	34	1.7		2 073	1 999	74	3.6	
Fall River	3 313	3 154	159	4.8		3 152	2 957	195	6.2	
Faulk	1 207	1 187	20	1.7		1 450	1 421	29	2.0	
Grant	4 677	4 516	161	3.4		4 511	4 291	220	4.9	
Gregory	2 466	2 421	45	1.8		2 564	2 480	84	3.3	
Haakon	1 226	1 201	25	2.0		1 455	1 368	87	6.0	
Hamlin	1 919	1 849	70	3.6		1 909	1 797	112	5.9	
Hand	2 101	2 029	72	3.4		2 098	1 941	127	6.1	
Hanson	1 167	1 106	61	5.2		1 092	1 049	43	3.9	
Harding	732	718	14	1.9		748	737	11	1.5	
Hughes	7 599	7 316	283	3.7		7 373	7 122	251	3.4	
Hutchinson	4 216	4 124	92	2.2		4 159	4 021	138	2.3	
Hyde	849	829	20	2.4		803	784	19	2.4	
Jackson	1 124	1 070	54	4.8		906	844	62	6.8	
Jerauld	1 297	1 274	23	1.8		1 319	1 276	43	3.3	
Jones	640	609	31	4.8		729	641	88	12.1	
Kingsbury	3 469	3 370	99	2.9		3 436	3 256	180	5.2	
Lake	5 350	5 132	218	4.1		5 619	5 383	236	4.2	
Lawrence	8 994	8 537	457	5.1		9 899	9 327	572	5.8	
Lincoln	5,928	5,679	249	4.2		6 003	5 687	316	5.3	
Lyman	1 463	1 385	78	5.3		1 441	1 384	57	4.0	
McCook	2 888	2 783	105	3.6		3 014	2 867	147	4.9	
McPherson	1 588	1 536	52	3.3		1 596	1 532	64	4.0	
Marshall	1 881	1 809	72	3.8		2 022	1 862	160	7.9	
Meade	5 976	5 675	301	5.0		5 342	5 061	281	5.3	
Mellette	768	732	36	4.7		715	676	39	5.5	
Miner	1,666	1,603	63	3.8		1 755	1 695	60	3.4	
Minnehaha	64 584	62 229	2 355	3.6		63 522	60 696	2 826	4.4	
Moody	3 611	3 360	251	7.0		3 486	3 359	127	3.6	
Pennington	36 878	35 169	1 709	4.6		37 146	35 051	2 113	5.7	
Perkins	2 222	2 188	34	1.5		2 288	2 200	88	3.8	
Potter	1 766	1 721	45	2.5		1 880	1 770	110	5.9	
Roberts	4 183	4 031	152	3.6		4 281	4 035	246	5.7	
Sanborn	1 286	1 239	47	3.7		1 350	1 279	71	5.3	
Shannon	2 714	2 425	289	10.6		2 821	2 486	335	11.9	
Spink	3 710	3 575	135	3.6		3 864	3 759	105	2.7	
Stanley	1 221	1 169	52	4.3		1 102	1 062	40	3.6	
Sully	701	681	20	2.9		765	703	62	8.1	
Todd	1 986	1 849	137	6.9		1 895	1 622	273	14.4	
Tripp	3 322	3 194	128	3.9		3 243	3 139	104	3.2	
Turner	4 099	3 956	143	3.5		3 844	3 726	118	3.1	
Union	5 777	5 402	375	6.5		6 845	6 363	482	7.0	
Walworth	2 903	2 825	78	2.7		2 958	2 789	169	5.7	
Yankton	8 897	8 628	269	3.0		9 142	8 713	429	4.7	
Ziebach	1 231	1 180	51	4.1		969	907	62	6.4	

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

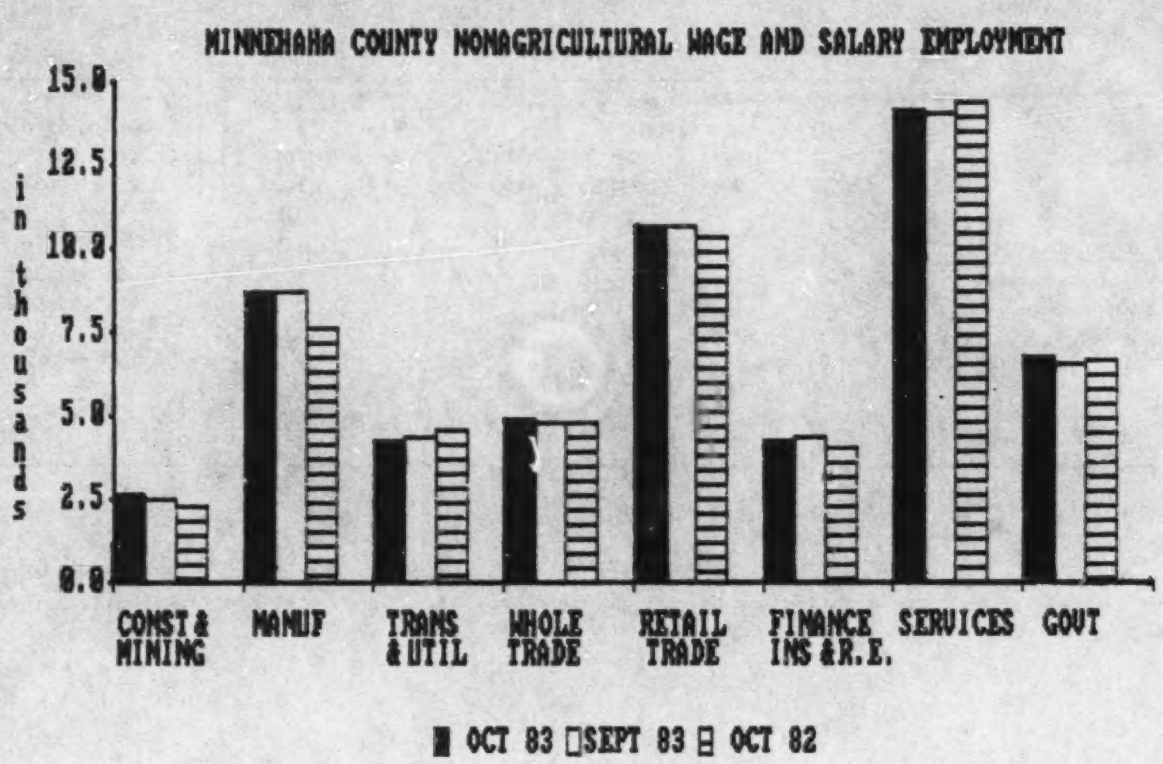
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 8.8 and 10.5. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	237,100	238,200	232,000	-.5	2.2
MINING	2,900	2,900	2,800	.0	3.6
CONSTRUCTION	10,200	10,200	8,500	.0	20.0
MANUFACTURING	27,100	27,000	24,500	.4	10.6
Durable Goods	14,200	14,000	11,700	1.4	21.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	9,400	9,100	7,100	3.3	32.4
Nondurable Goods	12,900	13,000	12,800	-.8	.8
Food & Kindred Products	7,600	7,700	7,800	-1.3	-2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,500	2,500	2,500	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,200	12,300	12,700	-.8	-3.9
Transportation	6,800	6,900	7,100	-1.4	-4.2
Communication & Public Utilities	5,400	5,400	5,600	.0	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	61,900	63,300	61,500	-2.2	.7
Wholesale Trade	16,700	16,800	16,500	-.6	1.2
Durable Goods	7,600	7,600	7,500	.0	1.3
Nondurable Goods	9,100	9,200	9,000	-1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	45,200	46,500	45,000	-2.8	.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12,100	12,300	12,000	-1.6	.8
SERVICES	52,700	53,600	52,700	-1.7	.0
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	14,000	15,000	13,700	-6.7	2.2
Medical and Health	21,800	22,000	21,800	-.9	.0
Educational, Membership & Social	13,900	13,500	14,300	3.0	-2.8
GOVERNMENT	58,000	56,600	57,300	2.5	1.2
Federal	10,500	10,400	10,200	1.0	2.9
State	16,200	15,600	16,100	3.8	.6
State Education	8,200	7,500	8,300	9.3	-1.2
Local	31,300	30,600	31,000	2.3	1.0
Local Education	18,300	16,900	18,000	8.3	1.7



	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	56,600	56,300	55,000	.5	2.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING	2,700	2,600	2,300	3.8	17.4
MANUFACTURING	8,700	8,700	7,700	.0	13.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,300	4,400	4,600	-2.3	-6.5
TRADE	15,600	15,500	15,200	.6	2.6
Wholesale Trade	4,900	4,800	4,800	2.1	2.1
Retail Trade	10,700	10,700	10,400	.0	2.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4,300	4,400	4,100	-2.3	4.9
SERVICES	14,200	14,100	14,400	.7	-1.4
GOVERNMENT	6,800	6,600	6,700	3.0	1.5

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing	$282.80	$306.98	$297.11	40.4	41.8	40.7	$7.00	$7.32	$7.30
Durable Goods	272.92	291.33	252.70	39.9	41.5	38.0	6.84	7.02	6.65
Nondurable Goods	292.13	323.33	337.47	40.8	42.1	43.1	7.16	7.68	7.83
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing	303.28	358.98	378.11	43.7	46.5	45.5	6.94	7.72	8.31

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

				Percent Change From	
	Sep. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sep. 1982	Last Month	Last Year
1967=100					
All Items	301.8	300.3	293.3	0.5	2.9
Food & Beverages	285.3	284.9	280.1	0.1	1.9
Housing	326.4	324.8	319.7	0.5	2.1
Apparel	200.4	197.3	194.9	1.6	2.8
Transportation	303.7	302.4	295.3	0.4	2.8
Medical Care	361.2	360.0	336.0	0.3	7.5
Entertainment	247.5	246.6	238.3	0.4	3.9

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982
Sex, Total	1 551	1 378	4 145	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	861	738	2 455	55.5	53.6	59.2
Female	690	640	1 690	44.5	46.4	40.8
Race, Total	1 551	1 378	4 145	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	1 325	1 197	3 039	85.4	86.9	73.3
Nonwhite	226	181	1 106	14.6	13.1	26.7
Age, Total	1 551	1 378	4 145	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1 178	1 006	3 292	76.0	73.0	79.4
Over 45	373	372	853	24.0	27.0	20.6
[2] Industry, Total	1 551	1 378	4 145	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	25	14	261	1.6	1.0	6.3
Construction	141	133	527	9.1	9.7	12.7
Manufacturing	293	247	1 319	18.9	17.9	31.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	65	52	180	4.2	3.8	4.4
Trade	395	383	785	25.5	27.8	18.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	64	46	93	4.1	3.3	2.2
Services	394	345	774	25.4	25.0	18.7
Government	174	158	206	11.2	11.5	5.0
[2] Occupation, Total	1 551	1 378	4 145	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	310	276	644	20.0	20.0	15.5
Clerical and Sales	376	353	705	24.2	25.6	17.0
Services	240	197	419	15.5	14.3	10.1
Processing	61	76	159	3.9	5.5	3.8
Machine Trade	66	68	334	4.3	4.9	8.1
Benchwork	104	68	609	6.7	4.9	14.7
Structural Work	234	190	792	15.1	13.9	19.1
Other	160	150	483	10.3	10.9	11.7
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	1 551	1 378	4 145	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	388	246	875	25.0	17.9	21.1
3-4 Weeks	169	217	510	10.9	15.7	12.3
5-14 Weeks	590	518	1 705	38.0	37.6	41.1
15 Weeks & Over	404	397	1 055	26.0	28.8	25.5

1 The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to Industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

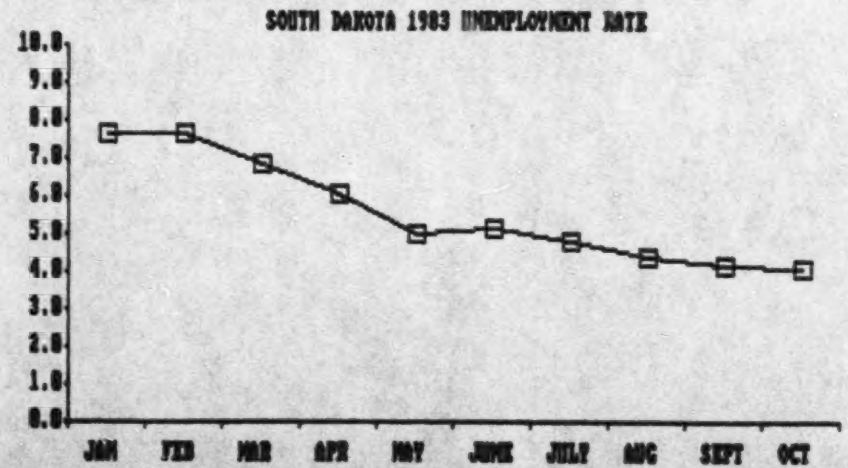


TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	1 636	1 242	3 001	31.7	-45.5
B. Weeks Claimed	6 143	6 182	15 484	-0.6	-60.3
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$544 887	$971 141	$1 302 066	-43.9	-58.2
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$13 015.8	$11 519.3	$8 830.4	13.0	47.4
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	NA	4 592	7 830	--	--
F. Nonag Placements	NA	4 393	2 940	--	--
G. Nonag Job Openings	NA	3 681	2 861	--	--

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State Unemployment Insurance program and the State Job Service system.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

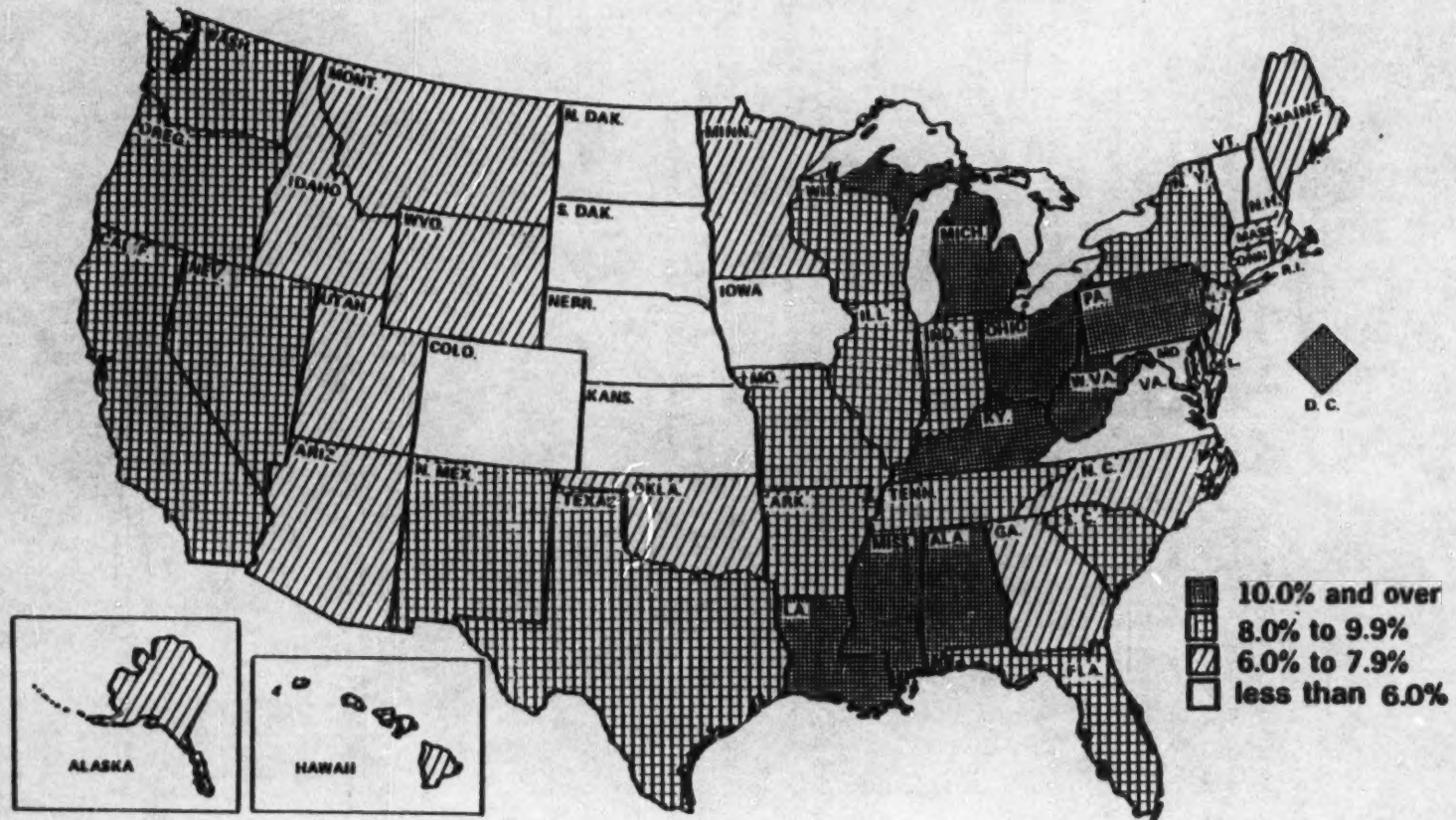
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

Unemployment Rates by State, September 1983



The Research and Statistics Section of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW:

. South Dakota's land area of 75,952 square miles ranks 17th in the nation. Texas lost its number one ranking with the admittance of Alaska to the union with its land area of 570,833 square miles. Rhode Island ranks 50th with only 1,055 square miles. South Dakota's land area is greater than the combined total of the nine smallest states including Hawaii, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maryland. Using the 1980 census population count of 690,768 persons as a base, the number of persons per square mile in South Dakota computes to 9.1 persons compared to a national average of 64.0. South Dakota's low population density allows us ample space to expand in many directions.

DID YOU KNOW:

. All the boats one sees being towed on South Dakota highways are destined for one of the lakes or rivers making up the 1,164 square miles of permanent inland water surface in South Dakota. Lakes and rivers account for 1.5 percent of the total state 77,166 square mile area and provide recreation for residents and out-of-state visitors alike. The continued development of the "Great Lakes" created by the damming of the Missouri River adds to those occupations and industries associated with those recreation areas.

(These facts are found in the State and Metropolitan Area Data Book 1982, A U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census publication).

For this and other information contact:

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